

.47a Cultural

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Cultural Resources

Objective Number

1.0

Objective:

Conservation and preservation of cultural resources, including information important in understanding history and prehistory of northwestern Nevada and properties which may provide tangible, physical links to Nevada's cultural heritage.

Rationale:

A number of petroglyphs, hunting blinds, mining camps, and other physical remains of historic or prehistoric importance occur in the Paradise/Denio Resource Area. Those properties are tangible, physical links to our cultural heritage. They reflect the spirit and direction of the Nation, providing a sense of perspective and orientation. Many other historical and archeological sites may contribute toward an understanding of cultural and historical events and processes. Those sites are non-renewable and fragile, subject to destruction from a variety of natural factors and human activities. Public law, executive order, and BLM policy define the BLM stance toward those values as one of stewardship and enhancement. Through public education, physical protection, studies, and many other activities the BLM does have many opportunities to meet those obligations.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation: 1.1

MFP 1

Immediately refer the following properties to the District
Recreation Specialist to be considered for public interpretation.

Peter Ogden's exploration route
Hill Beachy Stage Line Cutoff
The Humboldt River Emigrant route
Stage roads to Paradise Valley, Tuscarora/Cornucopia and Silver
City, Idaho
Central Pacific Railroad
Old French Canal
Paiute Creek Battleground
Ashdown
Varyville
Kelley Creek Battleground
Sulphur
National
Dutch Flat
Miller and Lux Properties
Dyke
Laurel
Jungo
Tungsten
Red Butte
Disaster Peak Mines
Pole Canyon Petroglyphs
Chimney Creek Reservoir archeological sites
Onion Valley Archeological sites
Paradise Well
Getchell Mine
Jumbo
Daveytown
Eugene Mountain Petroglyphs Rec. 3.4

Rationale:

Each of these properties is of historical or archeological interest, representative of some aspect of Nevada history. Interpretive efforts would highlight the relationship between physical properties and the historical events and processes which reduce vandalism and contribute toward preservation of cultural resources. Interpretation could be accomplished through signing, pamphlets, or other measures.

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Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

CR 1.1 (continued)

Alternative:

Interpret only some of these properties.

Multiple Use Analysis

Multiple Use Recommendations

Reasons

MFP II

1. Accept the recommendation.

1. This is in accordance with the
National Historic Preservation
Act of 1969.

Support

Cultural Resources
Recreation Specialist
All Specialists
Fire Management Plan
Public Affairs
Kingman Sign Shop

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

1. In FY 82 let a \$10,000 contract to obtain thorough historical background on these properties. Further requirements will be dependent upon results of that study.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

In FY 82 let a \$10,000 contract to obtain thorough historical background on these properties. Further requirements will be dependent upon results of that study.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Establish an interpretive program where warranted concerning the sites listed below. Maintain fire protection for those sites that have significant values.

Support

Recreation

Peter Ogden's exploration route
Hill Beachy Stage Line Cutoff
The Humboldt River Emigrant route
Stage roads to Paradise Valley, Tuscarora/Cornucopia and Silver
City, Idaho
Central Pacific Railroad
Old French Canal
Paiute Creek Battleground
Ashdown
Varyville
Kelley Creek Battleground
Sulphur
National
Dutch Flat
Miller and Lux Properties
Dyke
Laurel
Jungo
Tungsten
Red Butte
Disaster Peak Mines
Pole Canyon Petroglyphs
Chimney Creek Reservoir archeological sites
Onion Valley archeological sites
paradise Well
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Eugene Mountain Petroglyphs Rec. 3.4

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Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Cultural Resources	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation: 1.2

MFP I

Under a Cultural Resources Management Plan preserve integrity of setting of the Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail. Until such a plan has been approved, avoid creating visual intrusions in T. 36 N., R. 27 E.; T. 36 N., R. 28 E.; T. 35-1/2 N., R. 27 E.; T. 35-1/2 N., R. 28 E.; T. 35 N., R. 27 E.; T. 35 N., R. 28 E.

Rationale:

The Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail is listed on the National Register of Historic Places with "integrity of setting" as one of its primary qualifying characteristics. Any lasting visual intrusion from the vantage point of the trail will adversely affect integrity of setting and should be avoided. If lasting intrusions will result from BLM actions, a lengthy review process prior to the action is required by 36 CFR 800. Boundaries established above are subjectively judged to be reasonable and sufficient. Those boundaries will undoubtedly be altered under the CRMP.

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation has serious conflicts with the mineral leasing program, most notably Oil and Gas/Geothermal exploration development.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Reasons

1. Prepare a Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail. Use a five mile from center line buffer strip for integrity of setting.

1. The Trail is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

MFP II

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Activity

Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

CR 1.2 (continued)

Prepare an Oil and Gas/
Geothermal environmental impact
statement for the Paradise-
Denio Resource Area.

2. There is an interest to issue
leases for geothermal exploration
particularly on the Black Rock
Desert. This area as well as the
Resource Area contains several
historical and archeological
important areas and sites. The
impact of geothermal exploration
and development on these
resources values must be fully
evaluated to aid in making a
proper decision.

3. Establish a five mile (center
line) buffer strip for the
Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail.
Do not issue any leases within
this zone. If leases N 8843,
N 8809 or any others within
this zone are dropped, do
not reoffer them. Accept notices
of intent and all proposed
exploration should be evaluated
on a case by case basis to
determine if those actions
are compatible.

3. This buffer strip is essential
pending the environmental impact
statement and decision, to
protect the trail and integrity
of setting.

Support

All Specialists
Environmental Impact Statement
Cadastral Survey

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

1. Complete in FY 82. Use 6.0 WM to write CRMP, including analysis
of visual impacts.
2. Begin in FY 82. Need 10 full-time members for 18 months plus
additional personnel on a part-time basis.

CR 1.2

(continued)

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation and rationale.

Rationale

This recommendation is the same as the one addressed in Minerals 6.6.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation 1.3

MFP 1

Through special protection from fire and cutting, preserve all Basque aspen carvings. Systematically record Basque aspen carvings through photo documentation, achieving coverage of 50% of all known carvings by 1985.

Rationale:

Basques figure prominently in the history of northwestern Nevada and their descendents are among our leading citizens. The aspen carvings are a tangible, physical link to that heritage. They represent a unique form of folk art and convey information about range history and Basque immigration. National policy codified in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1969 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 calls for preservation of historic sites, including those of state and local significance. The Basque Studies Program at UNR has expressed strong interest in the carvings. Fire and cutting pose immediate threats to that resource. According to the URA, however, the average life of an aspen tree is only about 60 years. Many carvings have undoubtedly been lost already and attrition will inevitably continue until the resource is depleted. Photo documentation will transfer that folk art to a more durable medium and will preserve historical information.

Alternative:

Preserve only selected examples of Basque aspen carvings, in situ, with photo documentation of those which are not to be preserved. It will not be possible to select specific groves for preservation, however, until a reasonably complete inventory is available. Presently portions of the Pine Forest Range are the only areas in which specific groves could be selected for preservation or destruction.

Support Needs:

Fire control decisions.

MFP 11 Multiple Use Recommendation

Inventory and photo-document Basque aspen carvings and initiate on-site preservation of selected sites.

Rationale

An inventory should begin to identify sites where aspen stands have important or selected carvings that can be protected through actions such as fencing. These areas should also be photo documented as a safety measure against wildfire.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Use photo documentation or other preservation techniques such as cut and varithain to preserve this historical information when management actions will cause removal or destruction of these carvings.

Rationale

At times management actions may require treatment of these aspen stands to stimulate growth for wildlife or other reasons. Before any treatment is applied, carvings should be photo documented or selected carvings removed in whole and preserved. This information should be given to the Basque Studies Program at the University of Nevada, Reno.

Support:

Forest Products Inventory
Fire Management Plan
All Specialists
Operations
Basque Studies Program - UNR

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

1. Ten WM to inventory aspen carvings. This could be spread over several years. Arrange photo documentation through Basque Studies Program at UNR. Allow three WM per year until photo documentation of complete.
2. This recommendation will be accomplished as support under other activity projects.

MFP 111 DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Wherever feasible and practical preserve significant Basque aspen carvings by protecting trees from fire or cutting or mitigate damage through photo-documentation, rubbings, or other acceptable means. Donate some or all preserved carvings to the Humboldt County Museum or the Nevada State Museum.

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Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation: CR 1.4

MFP 1

Identify the following historical sites for special protection from fire:

Red Butte
Varyville
Dutch Flat
Sulfur

Laurel
National
Davytown

Rationale:

Those sites are of historical interest and warrant preservation. Each of these sites also includes flammable elements which are threatened by range fire.

National policy codified in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1969, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 calls for preservation of historic sites including those of state and local significance. In addition, some of these properties may qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Under 36 CFR 800.3, neglect of a National Register property is an "adverse effect". Rejection of this recommendation, therefore, would require a lengthy review by the State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation.

Alternative:

Protect only some of the above listed sites from fire. Adoption of this alternative would require further study to fully assess the National Register eligibility of sites not protected.

Support Needs

Fire control decisions.

CR 1.4

Multiple Use Recommendation

Identify the following historical sites for special protection from fire:

Red Butte	Laurel
Varyville	National
Dutch Flat	Daveytown
Sulphur	

Rationale

The recommendation is consistent with Bureau multiple use programs and is directed by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1969.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Develop a Fire Management Plan.

Rationale

A fire management plan is needed so that fire suppression personnel know what the resource values are and can select the proper mix of fire equipment and tactics compatible with those values.

Support:

Fire Management
All Specialists

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

1.0 Implement immediately upon approval of MFP. Require one person to incorporate sites into Fire Management Plan.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Consider the following historical sites in the development of the District Fire Management Plan and determine if they warrant protection from fire.

Red Butte	Laurel
Varyville	National
Dutch Flat	Daveytown

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Recommendation: CR 1.5

MFP I

Preserve a representative sample of line shacks and other isolated historical structures. Document and preserve isolated graves on public land.

Rationale:

Some of these properties may have historical significance and none should be destroyed until fully assessed. Others are not particularly old or significant when considered individually, but collectively they relate to ranching and mining. Those two industries have dominated the history of northern Nevada and it is important to preserve physical properties which relate to those lifeways.

National policy codified in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1969, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 calls for preservation of historic sites including those of state and local significance.

Multiple Use Analysis

This is a similar recommendation to that of Recreation 6.2

MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reason

1. Accept the recommendation.

1. These sites offer the public the living history of the west and its development. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1969 calls for the preservation of historic sites including those of local significance. Part of the evaluation should be a determination if the structures are authorized on the public lands and if they may be attractive nuisances and a hazard to the public.

Support:

All Specialists
Fire Management Plan

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Allow 6.0 WM for initial inventory, to record and document all readily apparent structures and graves. Upon completion of inventory evaluate need for historical assessment.

Multiple Use Analysis

This is a similar recommendation to that of Recreation 6.2.

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Line shacks, miner's cabins, and other isolated historical structures will be evaluated to determine which should be left intact. This evaluation will consider which sites have the historic, scenic, or other esthetic qualities that make the structures appeal to a visitor's sense of beauty or sense of curiosity.

Rationale

Many of the old mining camps have shacks that have taken on a pleasing weathered appearance. Many people associate them with the mystique of the "Old West." Since most were erected for mining or ranching purposes, they reflect spirit and direction of local economic development. It gives a number of people a pleasant surprise to come across these structures without notice. They can develop more fully the concept of Sightseeing-Scenery.

Not all of these old shacks have this quality. Some should be torn down and the land rehabilitated. This is why they will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

National policy, codified in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1976, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 calls for preservation of historic sites including those of state and local significance.

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Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation: CR 1.6

MFP I

Little Humboldt
Preserve the North Fork Lithic Scatter in its present condition,
allowing periodic investigations for management use.

Rationale:

The North Fork Lithic Scatter was completely collected in 1973-74. In subsequent years the site was recollected to evaluate degree of vertical movement of artifacts and to evaluate sufficiency of surface collection as a mitigating measure. That experiment is long term in nature and knowledge gained through future investigations will improve resource management.

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflicts:

Minerals Make no land use decisions that would interfere with oil and gas/geothermal and sodium/potassium development.

This recommendation is made in conjunction with a scientific study; the site has been collected and now archeologists are trying to determine the degree of vertical movements of the artifacts to evaluate the adequacy of surface collection procedures.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reason

1. Accept the recommendation.

1. To further scientific knowledge on the adequacy of surface collection procedures of artifacts.

MFP II

Support

All Specialists
Archeologists
Operations

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

1. No time or funding required.

CR 1.6

Multiple Use Recommendation

Preserve the North Fork of the Little Humboldt Lithic Scatter in its present condition, allowing periodic investigations for management use.

Rationale

To further scientific knowledge on the adequacy of surface collection procedures of artifacts.

Support:

All Specialists
Archeologists
Operations

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

No time or funding required.

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflict

Minerals Make no land use decisions that would interfere with oil and gas/geothermal and sodium/potassium development.

This recommendation is made in conjunction with a scientific study; the site has been collected and now archeologists are trying to determine the degree of vertical movements of the artifacts to evaluate the adequacy of surface collection procedures.

MFP DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation and rationale.

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Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation: CR 1.7

MFP 1

Officially designate all sites and areas identified on the Cultural Resource Sensitivity Overlays (URA 3) Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

Rationale:

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1979 (P.L. 94-579) defines areas of critical environmental concern and affords those areas special management considerations and protection from disturbance and/or degradation. Two basic kinds of areas are identified on the overlays:

1. Sites rated S1 or S2. Those are judged to be the most important sites identified to date and warrant special consideration. Many could qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Under CFR 800 consultation with the State Historic Preservation and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation is required prior to any action which includes a potential National Register site within its area of potential environmental impact. Should adverse impacts be anticipated, a lengthy review process is required.
2. Areas in which cultural resources are most likely to occur, based upon proximity to water, lithic sources, etc. Until we know that major cultural resources do not exist in those areas, they should also be treated as areas of critical environmental concern.

Alternative:

Designate only areas described under item 1 as ACECs. Designate as ACECs areas with high potential for cultural resources which are in potential conflict with other uses (e.g. recreation areas, areas of intensive mining, geothermal areas, areas classified for disposal, etc.).

Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate as ACECs areas with high potential for cultural resources which are in potential conflict with other uses (e.g. recreation areas, areas of intensive mining, geothermal areas, areas classified for disposal, etc.).

This includes sites rated S1 or S2 which are those judged to be the most important sites identified to date and warrant special consideration. Many could qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Under CFR 800 consultation with the State Historic Preservation and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation is required prior to any action which includes a potential National Register site within its area of potential environmental impact. Should adverse impacts be anticipated, a lengthy review process is required.

Rationale

These are the most important sites and qualify for the National Register of Historic Places.

Support

All Specialists
Operations
Fire Management
Cadastral Survey

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

No funding requirements.

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation, as written conflicts with most MFP I recommendations. It is in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and FLPMA Section 201 (a).

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation and rationale. These areas are to be listed on leases as notices of concern and will be considered in the review of mining notices and mining plans of operations.

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Name (MFP)
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Activity
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Overlay Reference
Step 1
Step 3

Recommendation: CR 1.8

MFP I

Use detailed sketch maps, notes, and photo documentation to thoroughly record the present condition of the following sites: Ezra's Retreat, Pole Canyon Rockshelter, Paiute Canyon Shelter, McGill CrNV-02-294, Bartlett Creek CrNV-02-1704, Pole Canyon Cave and other sites as they are identified. Recheck the sites at least on an annual basis, comparing their observed condition with that documented during earlier visits.

Rationale:

The sites listed above are unusually important sites which could be completely destroyed in a single episode of vandalism or theft or which are particularly susceptible to other kinds of damage. Adherence to a systematic schedule of monitoring site condition would help tremendously in identifying problem areas, documenting resource deterioration, and anticipating future problems. Many of these sites qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Federal Regulations (36 CFR 800.3b) specifically admonish all Federal agencies to avoid neglect of a property resulting in its determination or destruction.

Multiple Use Analysis

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reason

1. Accept the recommendation.

1. These sites qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. A systematic schedule of monitoring these sites would aid in identifying problem areas and deterioration caused by man or the elements.

MFP II

Support

All Specialists
Archeologists

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

1. Need 1.0 WM initially (FY 82) and .5 WM each year thereafter.

CR 1.8

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

The following cultural sites have been identified as having particular importance and will be given special protection.

Ezra's Retreat, Pole Canyon Rockshelter, Paiute Canyon Shelter, McGill CrNV-02-294, Pole Canyon Cave, and Bartlett Creek sites CrNV-02-1704, CrNV-02-2828, and CrNV-02-2829.

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Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation: CR 1.9

Through fencing, protective overburden, rip rap, and other appropriate measures, arrest physical destruction of Paiute Creek CrNV-02-1677 and other important sites as they are identified.

MFP I

Rationale:

Cultural resources are subject to deterioration through vandalism, erosion, decay and other factors. In some cases that deterioration can be arrested through physical protection and stabilization. Federal Regulations (36 CFR 800) define neglect of a National Register eligible property resulting in its deterioration or destruction as an adverse effect, which requires consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Support Needs:

Operations - construction

Multiple Use Analysis

Multiple Use Recommendations

Reasons

MFP II

1. Accept the recommendation.

1. Because of erosion, decay and vandalism these sites need immediate protective measures. By using the measures called for in the recommendation these sites will be protected until manpower and funding can be acquired to scientifically collect and study the sites.

2. Initiate a contract to collect and/or study these sites.

Support

Force Account

All Specialists

Archeological Collection/Study Contract

Time Frame and Funding Requirement (Manpower)

1. .5 WM for Archeological, 2.0 WM force account and/or seasonal laborers required for CrNV-02-1677.

2. Additional specific measures to be proposed as sites are

Note: Attach additional sheets identified.
(Instructions on reverse)

CR 1.9

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the MFP I recommendation and rationale.

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Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation: CR 1.10

MFP I

Post positive protection signs at Ezra's Retreat, Pole Canyon Petroglyphs, Pole Canyon Rockshelter, and other sites as they are identified.

Rationale:

Each of these sites is significant and is subject to vandalism. Signs briefly noting the importance of the site and cautioning against vandalism might be effective. Furthermore, in the event that vandals were apprehended, signing would increase the likelihood of conviction. Overall effectiveness of signing is controversial, since they draw attention to a site. Sites listed above were selected because they are very obviously archeological sites. Vandalism has already occurred at the two rockshelters.

Vandalism is illegal under the Antiquities Act of 1906 and the BLM is charged with enforcement of that law on public lands.

Alternative:

Sign only some of the above listed sites.

Support Needs:

BLM Sign Shop - preparation of signs.

Multiple Use Analysis

Multiple Use Recommendations

1. Accept the recommendation.

Include these sites for interpretation under Rec 1.2.

Reasons

1. These sites may receive further protection by soliciting the public's help against vandalism by noting and explaining the importance and cautioning against vandalism. If a signing program fails, measures under CR 1.0 will be helpful.

MFP II

CR 1.10

Support:

Public Affairs
Kingman Sign Shop
Operations

It is recommended that a law enforcement Ranger system be established for the protection of the proposed wilderness study areas within the Paradise-Denio Resource Area.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

.5 WM to design signs, .5 WM to install signs.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation and rationale.

MFP I

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Recommendation CR 1.11

Establish regular patrol of cultural resources, seeking to apprehend vandals conducting illegal excavation or vandalism and monitoring activities of surface collectors.

Rationale

According to the URAs illegal collection and excavation are the major source of resource loss in the Winnemucca District. Those activities are illegal under the Antiquities Act of 1906 and clear precedent exists for prosecution of individuals conducting unauthorized excavation or vandalizing sites on public lands. A well publicized conviction in Nevada could go far toward curbing that extremely detrimental activity. Surface collection poses a more complicated problem. Individual incidents often appear innocuous, but the cumulative effect over a period of years can be total destruction of the resource base. For the present, documenting areas in which surface collection is presently a serious problem and identification of individuals engaged in that activity is needed as a basis for possible further action. This recommendation will probably require having additional trained personnel who meet Civil Service law enforcement qualifications.

Multiple Use Recommendation

MFP II

Accept this recommendation but include it as a support function as Recreation 5.3 under Recreation 1.2 and 2.2.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

MFP III

Reject the recommendation and rationale. Make it a part of the District's standard operating procedures.

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Activity
Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation: CR 1.12

MFP 1

By 1983 check all developed water sources for cultural resources.
By 1988 modify those developments which are resulting in serious impacts.

Rationale:

Trampling by livestock is a major source of resource deterioration. It results in breakage and movement of artifacts, as well as accelerated erosion. Cattle congregate in watering areas and adverse impacts to archeological sites are most severe in those places. In many cases, relocation of the trough will significantly reduce damage which the sites are sustaining. The Antiquities Act, NEPA, Executive Order 11593, and FLPMA clearly direct Federal agencies to conserve cultural resources. Some properties affected by developed water sources may also qualify for the National Register of Historic Places, in which case continued site deterioration due to a Federally funded and maintained project is contrary to regulations (36 CFR 800).

Alternative:

Remove all livestock from public lands.

Support Needs:

Operations - project design and modification.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Reasons

MFP 11

1. Accept the recommendation.

1. The recommendation's rationale clearly points out the Bureau's obligation.

Support

Operations
Range

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

1. 12.0 WM to check 490 springs, wells, and reservoirs. Estimates for modifications will depend upon results of field checks.

CR 1.12

MEP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation and rationale. Make it a part of the District's standard operating procedures.

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Recommendation: CR 1.13

MFP I

Obtain data needed to fully assess significance of all archeological and historical resources. This should be accomplished under area level Cultural Resource Management Plans.

Rationale:

Presently information needed to adequately assess significance is lacking for most sites. Such an assessment is essential in deciding how to handle conflicts and in establishing priorities for preservation work. The problem is serious, since National Register eligibility determinations are required by 36 CFR 800.4 prior to any action which may affect cultural resources. This recommendation can be implemented through inventory, testing, studies, and other appropriate measures.

Multiple Use Analysis

No complements or conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

MFP II

Accept the recommendation.

Reason:

This is mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act .

Support:

Archeologists
Contracting

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

1. Prepare the following area level CR Management Plans, in order of priority completing at least one each FY.
 - a. Montana Mountains 3.0 WM
 - b. Pine Forest Range 4.0 WM
 - c. Eastern Black Rock Desert 3.0 WM
- 2.. Use 4.0 WM annually to complete information on sites in our existing inventory.

CR 1.13

P III
DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Develop and implement Cultural Resource Management Plans on a geographic area (allotments) basis as archeological or historical resources are discovered.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation: CR 1.14

MFP I Determine sources of deterioration and priorities for preservation through field checks of all cultural resource sites.

Rationale:

Condition and trend information is lacking for many of the sites in our present inventory. Those data are badly needed for determining where problems occur and what further action is required. The Antiquities Act, NEPA, Executive Order 11593, and FLPMA clearly direct Federal agencies to conserve cultural resources. Moreover, many properties in the Paradise-Denio Planning Unit may qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Federal regulations (36 CFR 800) define neglect of such properties resulting in their determination or destruction as an adverse effect, which requires consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This recommendation also implies further inventory, since only a fraction of the cultural resources sites in the Paradise-Denio Resource Area have been identified.

Multiple Use Analysis

No complements or conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendations:

MFP II 1. Accept the recommendation.

Reason:

Condition and trend data are needed to identify problem areas and to identify what action is needed to protect these sites.

Support:

Archeologists
Inventory
Contracting

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

1. Use 4.0 WM annually, possibly through seasonal employees, to document condition and trend. This could be combined with CR 1.13.

CR 1.14

MEP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation and rationale. Make it a part of the District's standard operating procedures.

MFP III CULTURAL RESOURCES

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION 1.15

Where required by regulation insure that a cultural resources survey is completed prior to any activity which would result in new surface disturbance or transfer of land from public ownership. Exceptions are those not required by policy or regulation, e.g., 3809 mining notices.

CULTURAL RESOURCES 1.16

MEP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Encourage mining and other interests to work with the Bureau to mitigate possible adverse impacts to cultural resource.s

WSA NV-020-606 and NV-020-603 North and South JacksonsI. Conflict AnalysisA. Mining and Minerals

Claim blocks occur throughout the two WSAs. A very large claim block is located along the southern boundary of the South Jacksons WSA. The Jackson Mining District and Bottle Creek Mining District occur in the North Jacksons WSA. The Red Butte Mining District is located in the South Jacksons WSA.

Active mining and prospecting is occurring throughout the two WSAs with heavy concentrated activity in the South Jacksons WSA in the vicinity of Navajo Peak.

The Barringer report indicates numerous significant anomalous areas in both WSAs with especially significant mineralization in the vicinity of Navajo Peak extending north to King Lear Peak. A number of strategic and critical minerals occur throughout the two WSAs.

B. Oil and Gas Leases

Oil and gas leasing blocks are located along the entire western portion of the two WSAs. An additional oil and gas leasing block is located on the eastern portion of the South Jacksons WSA. 6,566 acres are leased in the South Jacksons and 3,075 acres are leased in the North Jacksons.

C. Range Improvements

One windmill, one developed spring, and six miles of ditches occur in the South Jacksons WSA. Frequent maintenance of the ditches is made on a yearly basis. Approximately three miles of fence and one developed spring are located in the North Jacksons WSA.

D. Range

Cattle, sheep, and horses utilize the two WSAs year-round. 60,211 acres of the Jackson Mountains Allotment occur in the South Jacksons WSA and 13,512 acres occur in the North Jacksons. 7,464 acres of the Happy Creek Allotment and 5,421 acres of the Deer Creek Allotment are also located in the North Jacksons WSA.

E. Cherry-stem Roads and Ways

Numerous "roads" and "ways" occur in both WSAs (10 or 12 major roads and many ways are located in the South Jacksons and six roads and several ways are located in the North Jacksons. Current mining activities are expanding the roads and ways in the South Jacksons. Roads and mining would present a serious manageability problem.

F. Recreation

The Jackson Mountains are frequented by ORV-use associated with rockhounding, hunting, sightseeing, prospecting, and other forms of desert recreation.

G. Free Use Permit

A 40-acre Free Use Permit to Humboldt County for gravel is located in Section 35, T. 41 N., R. 31 E., in the North Jacksons.

H. Private Land

Private land surrounds the two WSAs. Private land associated with the Trout Creek and Happy Creek Ranches border the two WSA on the east and private land associated with the Jackson Creek and Deer Creek Ranches border the WSAs on the west. One large parcel is located in the middle of the North Jacksons WSA (480 acres). Another large parcel of private land is located in the South Jacksons (600 acres). Two parcels of private land are located between the two WSAs; 320 acres and a mill site approximately 80 acres, respectively.

II. Recommendation

MFP 11 Drop the North Jacksons WSA from further wilderness consideration. Modify boundary of the South Jackson WSA (see attached map) to include King Lear Peak and the canyons along the west side to the main ridge just north of Alaska Canyon.

III. Rationale

A. Size

The two WSAs meet the minimum required acreage. The recommended area also meets the minimum required acreage--approximately 7,040 acres.

B. Outstanding Opportunities

1. Solitude

The two WSAs do offer outstanding opportunities for solitude as documented in the Intensive Inventory phase. The recommended area is the heart of the South Jacksons and offers the greatest opportunity for solitude.

2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

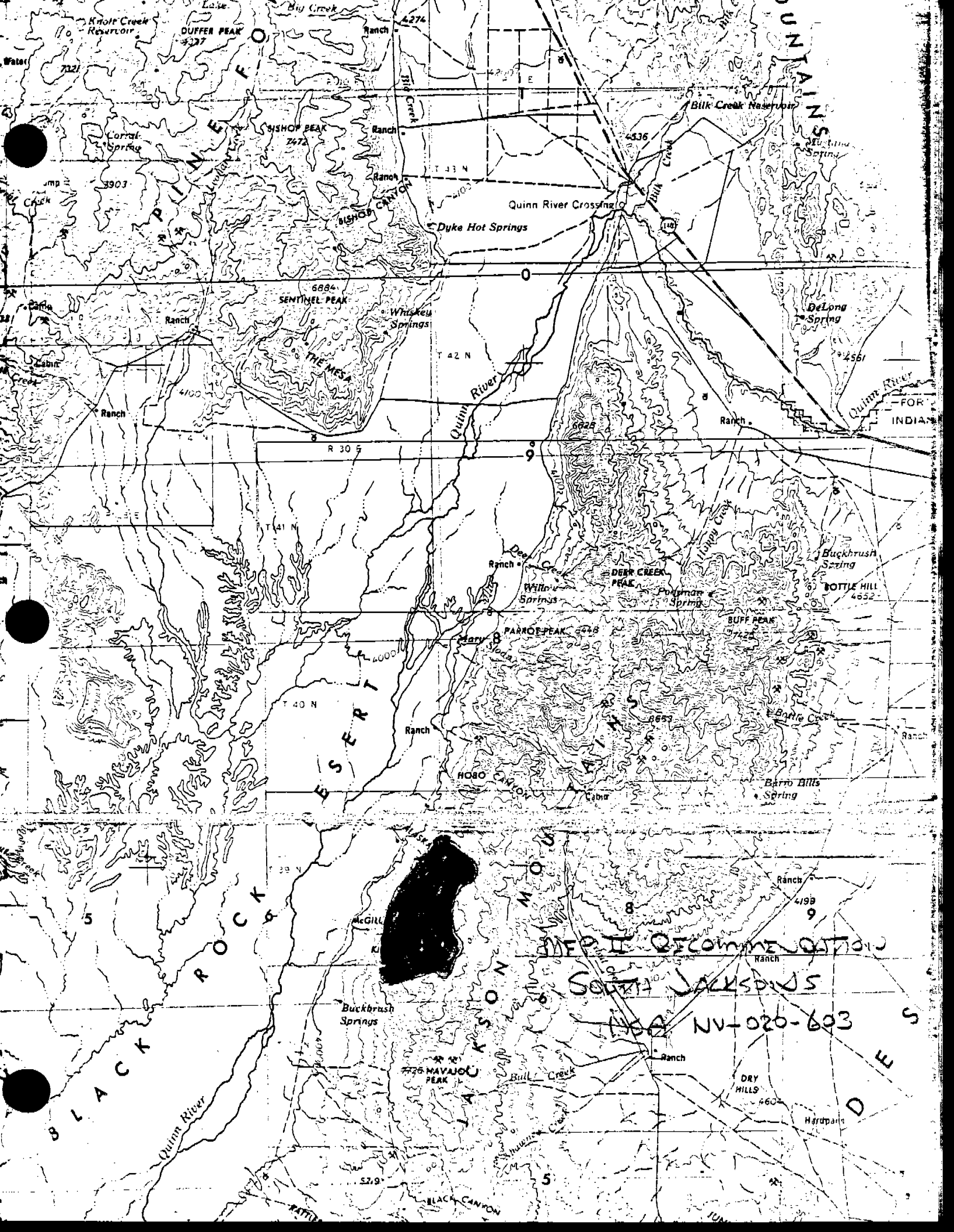
As documented in the Intensive Inventory phase, the WSAs do offer primitive and unconfined recreation. The recommended area offers outstanding opportunities, especially the canyons north of King Leak Peak including McGill Canyon.

C. Supplemental Values

King Lear Peak and the precipitious Jackson Mountains terrain bisected by deep canyons is an impressive geologic feature. The riparian areas associated with the canyon bottoms and moist upper elevations add contrast and beauty to the area. The view of the Black Rock Desert and surrounding mountain ranges is no less than awesome.

D. Manageability

Except for the recommended area identified on the attached map, the North and South Jacksons WSAs present serious manageability problems. Major unmanageable conflicts exist with present and potential mining activity, oil and gas leases, roads and ways, and private lands all located within the two WSAs.



WSA NV-020-620 Black Rock Desert

I. Conflict Analysis

A. Off-road Vehicles

The Black Rock Desert is a very popular use area for ORVs. The large playa offers unrestricted use by ORV-related recreation. Manageability would be a major problem.

B. Oil and Gas and Geothermal Leasing

Except for portions along the northwestern and southwestern portions of the WSA, the majority of the unit is under oil and gas or geothermal lease, application, or simultaneous lease (214,073 acres O&G lease, 2,763 acres O&G application, 42,526 acres geothermal lease, 2,560 acres geothermal simultaneous lease, and 1,360 acres geothermal application). The possibility of future development of energy resources on the Black Rock is very real. Some of the leases fall into the value existing rights category.

C. Mining

A large claim block occurs at the southern tip of the WSA. Two smaller claim blocks occur just north of the Jackson Creek Ranch and southeast of the Bartlett Creek Ranch.

D. Desert Land Entry

323 acres have been applied for under the Desert Land Entry Act and appear to be at least in part suitable.

E. Range Improvements

Seven windmills, three wells, one developed spring, and one pipeline are located within the WSA.

F. Range

The WSA takes in portions of the Pine Forest, Paiute Meadows, Jackson Mountains, and Deer Creek Allotments. The remainder is part of the Old Gunnery Range which was unadjudicated. Cattle, horses, and sheep graze within the WSA.

G. Private Land

Private lands associated with the Jack Creek Ranch and Deer Creek Ranch adjoins the WSA on the northwest boundary. Private lands associated with the Leonard Creek, Bartlett Creek, and Paiute Creek Ranches adjoins the WSA on the northern, northwest, and western boundaries.

H. Cherry-stem Roads and Ways

Several existing cherry-stem "roads" and "ways" penetrate the WSA from the east, north, and west in addition to the playa access from the south and associated ORV "ways."

I. Aircraft Flights

Low-level military flights occur over the WSA on a daily basis in addition to private and agency flights. Private aircraft frequently land on the playa for various but unknown reasons.

J. Other Intrusions or Imprints

A railroad runs along the southern boundary. Mining activity, both past and present, is visible from the south, north, east, and west sides of the WSA.

K. Obvious Wilderness Values

The immense size of the WSA and its uniqueness can impress even those most radically opposed to wilderness.

II. Recommendation

Drop the WSA from further wilderness consideration. Designate the central portion of the WSA a natural area, a research natural area, or an ACEC for cultural resources.

Mammoth East Arm of Black Rock:

T. 39 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 12, 13, 14, 23, 26, 27, and 34
T. 39 N., R. 29 E., Sec. 31, 32, and 33
T. 39 N., R. 30 E., Sec. 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32
T. 38 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 1, 11, 12, and 13
T. 38 N., R. 29 E., All
T. 38 N., R. 30 E., Sec. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, and 19
T. 17 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 1, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36
T. 37 N., R. 29 E., All
T. 36 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 31, 34, and 35
T. 36 N., R. 27 E., Sec. 25, 26, 35, and 36
T. 35 1/2 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 26, 27, 34, and 36
T. 35 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 1 and 2
T. 35 N., R. 29 E., Sec. 6 and 7
T. 35 1/2 N., R. 29 E., Sec. 29, 30, and 31

III. Rationale

A. Size

The WSA obviously meets the minimum required acreage of 5,000 acres--333,111 acres.

B. Outstanding Opportunities

1. Solitude

The immense size and distance does offer opportunities for solitude. Exceptions would be around the fringes, as documented in the Intensive Inventory phase, and low-flying aircraft.

2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

The vastness and bleak landscape and lack of water would prevent all but the most adventurous and hearty individual from enjoying the area should the WSA be designated a wilderness. The only practical opportunity for recreation on the Black Rock Desert would be by using some form of ORV.

C. Supplemental Values

The playa is an open vista to the surrounding landscapes which includes the Jackson Mountains, Black Rock Range, Selenites, Razor Back, and Black Rock Point.

D. Manageability

From a manageability point of view this WSA is not suitable for wilderness. It would be virtually impossible to prevent ORV use, aircraft landings, and valid existing rights associated with geothermal and oil and gas leases.

WSA NV-020-600/600D Blue Lakes

I. Conflict Analysis

A. Roads

Several "roads" or "ways" traverse the unit. Most of the roads have been officially closed but may be occasionally used, especially during the fall hunting season.

B. Recreation

ORV use surrounding the area is significant. Heavy fishing use occurs during the appropriate seasons at Blue Lakes, Onion Reservoir, and Knott Creek Reservoir. The WSAs and remaining Pine Forest Range is a popular hunting area.

C. Mining

Claim blocks and mining activity including the Adams Mine are located north of the WSAs. A very large claim block is located within the southern boundary and extends south of WSA 600.

D. Range Improvements

One reservoir, four developed springs, three cattleguards, one corral, and approximately 13 miles of fence are located within the two WSAs.

E. Range

The area is grazed by cattle and occasionally by sheep from mid-May to late October.

F. Private Land

Approximately 80 acres of land occur in the two WSAs. Seven miles of private land adjoins the eastern boundary of WSA 600. One and one-half miles adjoins 600D on the west.

G. Obvious Wilderness Values

Agree with the final Intensive Inventory phase. The units do provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

II. Recommendation

Adjust the boundaries to minimize conflicts with mining and private land as shown on the attached map. These adjustments should improve manageability. Manage both units as one wilderness area.

III. Rationale

A. Size

The recommended area qualifies as meeting the 5,000 acre wilderness minimum--approximately acres.

B. Outstanding Opportunities

1. Solitude

The two units with recommended boundary adjustments offer outstanding opportunities for solitude as documented in the Intensive Inventory phase.

2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

The two units as documented in the Intensive Inventory phase do offer outstanding opportunities for both primitive and unconfined recreation. Opportunities for hiking, riding, backpacking, sightseeing, camping, and photography are all outstanding.

C. Supplemental Values

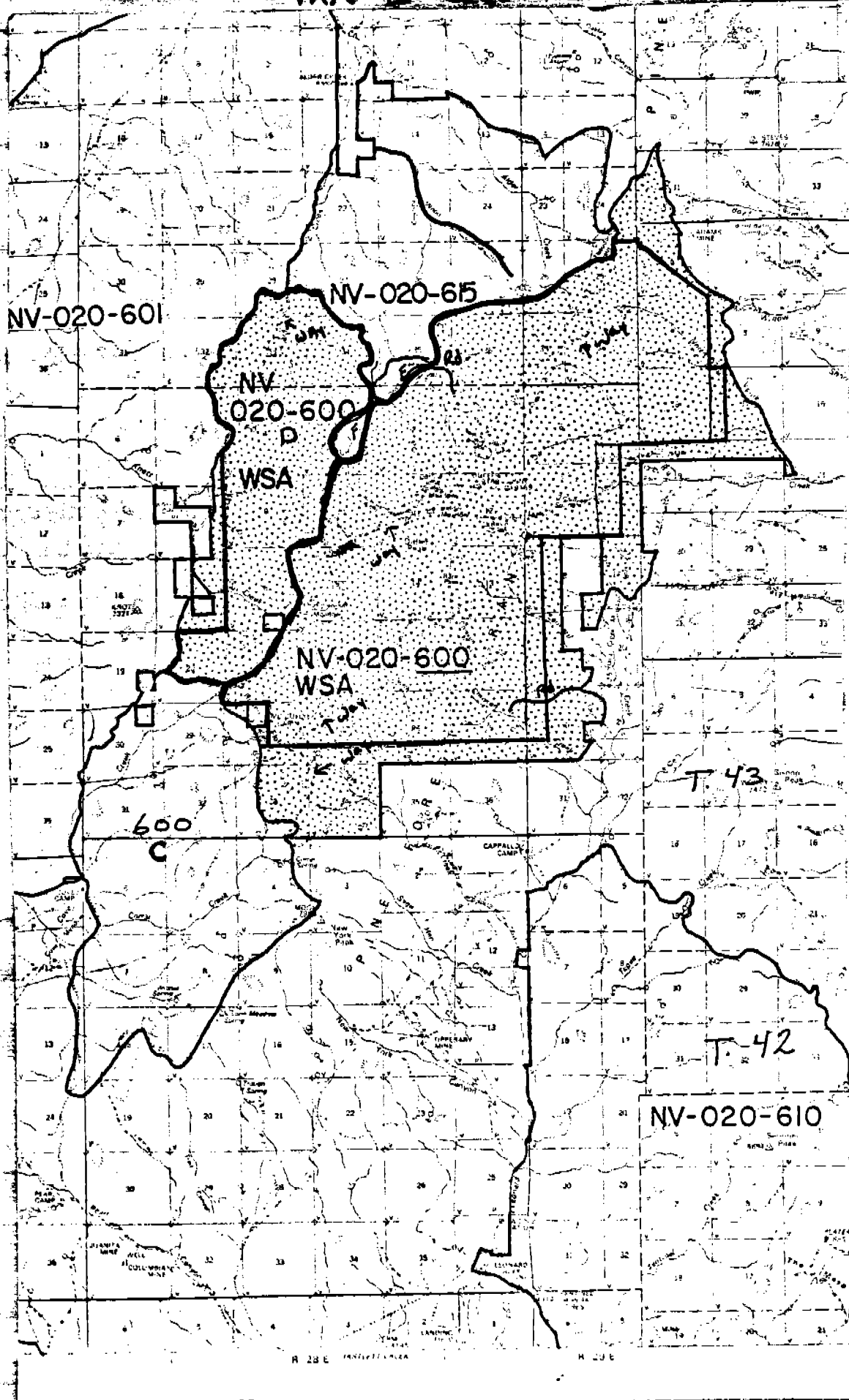
Blue Lakes - the geology of the area and the disjunct population of whitebark and limberpine are special features which greatly enhance the value of the WSA.

D. Manageability

With the recommended boundary adjustments, no conflicts with other MFP II recommendation exist. Most recommendations are complimentary. Except for existing ways which may encourage ORV use, especially during the fall hunting season, no problems should be encountered in effectively managing the WSA to preserve its wilderness character.

Final Intensive

INFO II RECOMMENDATION



I. Conflict Analysis

A. Range Improvements

Eight reservoirs of record and several others occur within the WSA. Two corrals and nine miles of fence also occur within the WSA. Several additional water developments are proposed to provide water in the area of the Gorge once the Gorge gap-fence is constructed. Maintenance of these improvements require future vehicular traffic.

B. Wild Horses

More than 1,500 wild horses use the Little Owyhee. An unknown but significant number of these wild horses use the WSA. Future needs to manage this horse herd may conflict with wilderness values.

C. Roads and Ways

Numerous "roads" and "ways" and at least three cherry-stems occur within the WSA. These are frequently used by livestock operators, trappers, hunters, and other desert recreationists. Manageability of the whole area as wilderness would be a compliance problem.

D. Hunting and Recreation

Sage grouse, chukar, quail, antelope, and deer are hunted on a yearly basis within the WSA. ORV use and other related ORV recreational use occurs within the WSA and surrounding area on a year-round basis.

E. Private Land

Private land borders the entire southern boundary of the WSA. Two additional tracts of adjacent private land occur in the northwest corner and western edge, respectively.

F. Oil and Gas Leases

An oil and gas lease block exists along the western boundary.

G. Natural Gas Line

A natural gas line and access road makes up the northern boundary of the WSA.

H. Other Outside Imprints and Distractions

A windmill near Button Lake is visible from the northeastern portion of the WSA. Low-level military flights are frequently made over the WSA on a daily and weekly basis. Frequent vehicular traffic is visible along the majority of the western boundary.

I. Obvious Wilderness Values

Outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation do exist in the Gorge of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt and the immediate area surrounding the Gorge including the major drainages leading into the Gorge.

II. Recommendation

MFP II Adjust the boundary of the WSA to include the Gorge and immediate area as shown on the attached map.

III. Rationale

A. Size

The recommended area qualifies as meeting the 5,000 acre wilderness minimum--approximately 9,000 acres.

B. Outstanding Opportunities

1. Solitude

The Gorge has unlimited outstanding opportunities for solitude. The restricted basalt canyon is highly dissected with numerous oxbows, caves, overhands, and potential secluded camp sites along the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River. Sights and sounds are entirely natural with the possible exception of low-flying aircraft.

2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

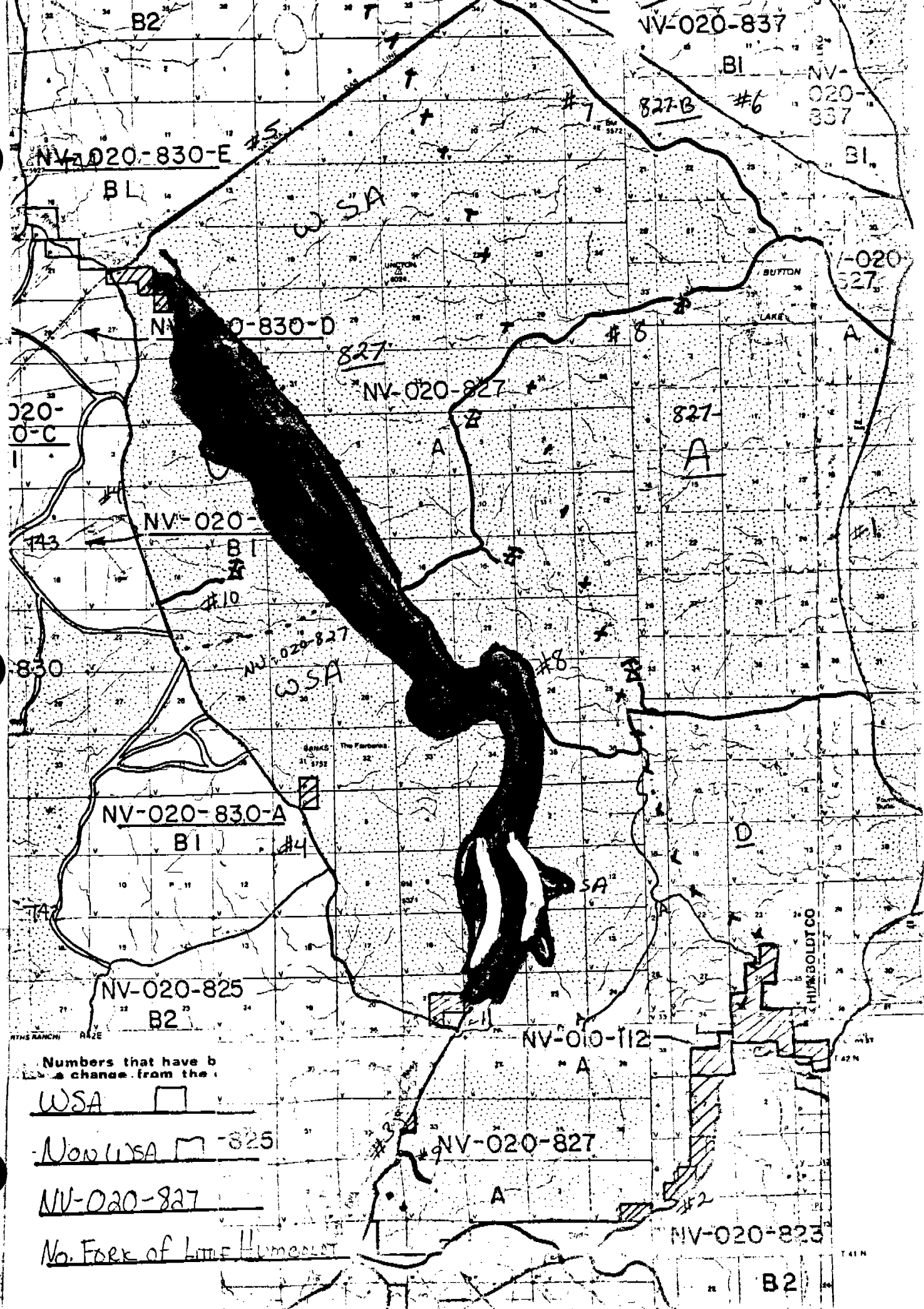
The Gorge provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, riding, backpacking, sightseeing, and camping. It's obvious from the photographic documentation of the area that photography would be another outstanding recreational opportunity within the Gorge and immediate area.

C. Supplemental Values

The Gorge and canyons and drainages leading into the Gorge are unique and outstanding geologic features.

D. Manageability

Manageability of the recommended area would not be a problem with the possible exception of the area from the "way" to the rim along the northeastern boundary. No conflicts exist with other MFP II recommendations.



Numbers that have b
a change from the

WSA ☐

Non WSA ☐ -825

NV-020-827

No. Fork of Little Humboldt

B2

WSA NV-020-637 McGee Mountain

As per IBLA Decisions 81-541 and 81-1095, the McGee Mountain WSA is dropped from further wilderness consideration resulting from an appeal made by Joyce Hall. Just because an area is contiguous with another agency's WSA isn't justification for designating the area a WSA.